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# 1982

## Census of Mineral Industries

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MIC82-S-2

SUBJECT SERIES

**Gross Book Value  
of Depreciable Assets,  
Capital Expenditures,  
Retirements, Depreciation,  
and Rental Payments**

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The publications  
from the 1982 Economic and  
Agriculture Censuses are dedicated  
to the memory of Shirley Kallek,  
Associate Director for Economic Fields.  
During her career at the Bureau of the  
Census (1955 to 1983), she continually  
directed efforts to improve  
the timeliness and accuracy of  
economic statistics.

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# **1982**

## **Census of Mineral Industries**

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MIC82-S-2

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### **Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets, Capital Expenditures, Retirements, Depreciation, and Rental Payments**

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Issued May 1985



**U.S. Department of Commerce**  
**Malcolm Baldrige**, Secretary  
**Clarence J. Brown**, Deputy Secretary  
**Sidney Jones**, Under Secretary for  
Economic Affairs

**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS**  
**John G. Keane**,  
Director

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### INDUSTRY DIVISION

Gaylord E. Worden, Chief

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# INTRODUCTION

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## ECONOMIC CENSUSES OVER TIME

The early beginnings of America's industrial output were first measured in the United States in the 1810 Decennial Census and again in 1820, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Beginning with the 1840 Decennial Census, there were enumerations of manufactures and mineral industries at 10-year intervals up to and including the year 1900 for manufactures and 1940 for mineral industries. The latter census was taken again for 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Because of the increasing dominance of manufacturing in the early 20th century, Congress directed that quinquennial censuses of manufactures be taken beginning in 1905. However, from 1919 through 1939, these censuses were conducted every 2 years. The need for war-related current surveys in the early 1940's postponed the next census of manufactures until 1948 (for 1947). That census was again taken for 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Retail and wholesale trade data were first collected in 1930, and in 1933 information on selected service industries was added to the data-collection operation. These business censuses, as they were called, were again taken for 1935, 1939 (as part of the 1940 decennial program), 1948, 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Information on construction industries was first obtained in 1930 and again for 1935 and 1939. Data for the full spectrum of construction industries were not gathered again until 1968 (for 1967).

The need for transportation data to supplement information available from existing governmental or private sources was recognized by Congress in the late 1950's and early 1960's. The census of transportation (consisting of several surveys) was first taken for 1963 and again for 1967.

Since 1967, all of the above censuses have been taken quinquennially as part of the Census Bureau's economic census program. (For the 1977 censuses, the coverage of the service industries was broadened from "selected services" to all services, except religious organizations and private households.

A total of 41 additional four-digit standard industrial classifications<sup>1</sup> (SIC's) in 7 SIC major groups was added to the scope of the census. While most of the industries included for the first time for 1977 were covered again for 1982, some were not, i.e., hospitals; elementary and secondary schools; colleges, universities, and professional schools; junior colleges and technical institutes; labor unions; and political organizations.)

The first manufacturing census for an outlying area was conducted in Puerto Rico for the year 1909. Thereafter, with the exception of 1929, a census was taken at 10-year intervals through 1949. The first censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected service industries in Puerto Rico were conducted for 1939. These censuses also were taken for the years 1949, 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967. A census of construction industries was first introduced in Puerto Rico for 1967. These censuses of Puerto Rico have been taken since then for the years 1972, 1977, and 1982.

Censuses of manufactures, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected service industries were conducted in Guam and the Virgin Islands of the United States for 1958, 1963, 1967, 1972, 1977, and 1982. Censuses of mineral industries were taken in the Virgin Islands of the United States for the years 1958, 1963, and 1967 but not since that time. A census of construction industries was also undertaken in these areas for 1972, 1977, and 1982.

Retail trade, wholesale trade, selected service industries, manufacturing, and construction industries were canvassed for the first time in the Northern Mariana Islands in 1983 (for 1982).

For 1982, the economic censuses and the agriculture census were conducted concurrently.

## USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES

The economic censuses are the major source for facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy and provide essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. They provide an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross national product, input-output measures, indexes of industrial production, and indexes measuring productivity and price levels. Information from the censuses is used to establish sampling frames and as benchmarks for current surveys of business activity, which are essential for measuring short-term economic conditions.

State and local governments use census data to assess business activities within their jurisdictions. The private sector uses the data to forecast general economic conditions; analyze sales performance; lay out sales territories; allocate funds for

<sup>1</sup>Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.



advertising; decide on locations for new plants, warehouses, or stores; and measure potential markets in terms of size, geographic areas, kinds of business, and kinds of products made or sold.

Following every census, thousands of businesses and other users purchase reports. Likewise, census facts are widely disseminated by trade associations, business journals, and newspapers. Volumes containing census statistics are available in most major public and college libraries. All 1982 data are available on microfiche from the U.S. Government Printing Office and most data on computer tape from the Census Bureau. Finally, the more than 50 State Data Centers also are suppliers of economic census statistics.

## **AUTHORITY AND SCOPE OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES**

The economic censuses are required by law under title 13 of the United States Code, sections 131, 191, and 224, which directs that they be taken at 5-year intervals for the years ending in 2 and 7. The 1982 Economic Censuses covered manufacturing, mining, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, and selected transportation activities. Special programs also cover minority-owned and women-owned businesses. The next economic censuses are scheduled to be taken in 1988 for the year 1987.

## **CENSUS OF MINERAL INDUSTRIES**

### **General**

The 1982 Census of Mineral Industries is the 19th census of mining establishments in the United States. For 1982, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of manufactures, construction industries, retail and wholesale trades, service industries, selected transportation activities, and minority-owned and women-owned businesses.

This report, from the 1982 Census of Mineral Industries, is one of a series of 4 subject reports. Reports in this series cover special subjects, such as assets and capital expenditures, fuels and electric energy consumed, water use and a general summary. Twelve separate industry reports have been issued for individual industries or groups of related industries. Additionally, separate reports have been issued for each of nine geographic divisions showing statistics by State.

These reports show comparative figures for industries and States on the more important measures of the activity of mining establishments, such as employment, payrolls, value of shipments and receipts, capital expenditures, value added by mining, selected supplies consumed, and energy used. It will include, besides the industry statistics, geographic area statistics (number of establishments, employment, payrolls, value added, cost of supplies, value of shipments and receipts, and capital expenditures) for each State and county, by industry group and statistics on selected subjects. The introduction to the General Summary report of the census of mineral industries discusses at greater length, many of the subjects described in this introduction. For example, the text in the General Summary report includes the economic significance of the mining sector, the relation of value added by mining to value added by manufacture, some of the changes in statistical concepts over the history of

the census, and the valuation problems arising from intracompany transfers between mining establishments, manufacturing plants, and sales offices and sales branches of a company.

## **Scope of Census and Definition of Mineral Industries**

The 1982 Census of Mineral Industries covers all establishments with one paid employee or more primarily engaged in mining as defined in the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual<sup>1</sup>. This is the system of industrial classification developed over a period of years by experts on classification in government and private industry under the guidance of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget. This system of classification is in general use among government agencies as well as organizations outside the government.

The SIC manual defines mining in the broad sense to include the extraction of minerals occurring naturally: Solids such as coal and ores, liquids such as crude petroleum, and gases such as natural gas. The term "mining" is used in the broad sense to include quarrying, well operation, milling (crushing, screening, washing, flotation, etc.) and other preparation needed to make minerals marketable. Exploration is included as is the development of mineral properties. Services performed on a contract, fee, or other basis in the exploration and development of mineral properties are classified separately but within this division.

Mining operations are classified by industry on the basis of the principal mineral produced or, if there is no production, on the basis of the principal mineral for which exploration or development work is in progress. The recovery of material from culm banks, ore dumps, and other waste minerals piles is classified in the appropriate mining industry according to the mineral product recovered.

The crushing, grinding, or other treatment of certain earths, rocks, and other nonmetallic minerals not in conjunction with mining activities are not included in this division but are classified as manufacturing. Hauling and other transportation beyond the mine property and contract hauling (except out of open pits in conjunction with mining) also are excluded.

Mining operations carried on as secondary activities at manufacturing establishments (such as clay pits at clay products plants or sand and gravel operations at ready-mixed concrete plants) are not within the scope of this census. However, selected data (production workers' wages and hours; total cost of supplies, fuels, electric energy, and contract work; and quantity of production for mined products) on such mining activities have been obtained in the 1982 Census of Manufactures and are included in the mining reports. They are clearly specified wherever included.

## **Establishment Basis of Reporting**

The census of mineral industries covers each mining establishment of firms with one paid employee or more operating in the United States. A firm operating more than one establishment is required to file a separate report for each location. A mineral establishment is defined as a single physical location where mineral operations are conducted.

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<sup>1</sup>Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.



For oil and gas field operations and for contract services, the basis for reporting is different from the "establishment" basis used for other types of mining. Firms operating oil and gas wells, drilling wells, or exploring for oil and gas for their own account were required to submit a separate report for each State or offshore area adjacent to a State in which it conducted such activities and to include employment, production, and capital expenditures data at the county level. Firms that performed contract services for oil and gas field operations or for mining establishments were required to submit one report covering all such activities in the United States and to include information on receipts for services by State and county. These consolidated reports were then allocated to county establishments based on the data reported at the county level. The 1982 figures for establishments include the summation of operations within each county allocated from these State or nationwide reports and, therefore, are not comparable to prior censuses.

Establishments, as presented in this report, are those in operation "during the year." In the General Summary report (MIC82-S-1), a comparison will be made at the U.S. level of the number of establishments in operation "during the year" and at the "end of the year."

## Use of Administrative Records

From a mailout universe of about 36,000 mining establishments, approximately 11,000 small single-establishment companies were not mailed a questionnaire. For these establishments, some employment, payroll, and receipts data were obtained from the administrative records of other agencies. Selection of the small establishment nonmail cases was done on an industry-by-industry basis, and a variable cutoff was used to determine those establishments for which administrative records were to be used in place of a census report. This information was then used in conjunction with industry averages and other information to estimate the statistics for administrative-record and nonresponse establishments. The value of shipments and receipts and cost of supplies were generally not distributed among specific products and supplies for these establishments, but were included in the product and supply "not specified by kind" categories. Overall, establishments for which administrative-record data were used accounted for less than 1 percent of total value of shipments and receipts.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were used for those establishments excused from filing census forms. Generally, these codes were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Where the description is incomplete, or where there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between mining and nonmining activities, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximate measure. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable.

In the 1982 census, as in the 1977, 1972, and 1967 censuses, data for single-unit firms without paid employees were excluded. This exclusion had only a slight effect on industry aggregates for most industries. Data for firms without employees were included in the 1963, 1958, and 1954 censuses if they reported more than \$500 in (1) value of shipments and receipts, (2) cost of supplies and purchased machinery, or (3) capital expenditures.

## Auxiliaries

Statistics for employment and payroll for individual industries and industry groups also include employment and payroll figures for administrative offices, warehouses, storage facilities, and other auxiliary establishments servicing mining establishments. As in previous censuses, respondents were asked to file separate reports (Form ES-9200) for any separately operated auxiliary establishments. Classification of employment and payroll data at such auxiliary establishments was based on the mining establishments served.

## Industry Classification of Establishments

Each of the establishments covered by the census was classified in one of 42 mineral industries in accordance with the industry definitions in the SIC system. Under this system of classification, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments producing the same main product or closely related group of products. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of its number, value added by mining, value of shipments and receipts, and number of employees. Application of these criteria led to formulation of 42 mining industries, to each of which a four-digit code number was assigned. The classification system also provides broader groups of industries, with twenty three-digit groups and five two-digit groups. Within industries, the system provides for seven-digit products and five-digit product classes. Products are considered primary to an industry if the first four digits of the product codes are the same as the industry code. Products whose first four code numbers differ from the industry code are called secondary products. To determine the industry classification of an establishment, the seven-digit products are grouped together according to the first four digits of the product code. The first four digits of the group of products with the largest value of production become the industry code for the establishment. (For mineral service industries, the classification is on the basis of receipts for services performed.)

In most industries, establishments making products falling into the same industry category use a variety of processes. Separate statistics are provided on the various types of operation. Whenever possible, separate figures are shown for establishments with mines only, mines with preparation plants, and preparation plants only. Separate figures are provided by type of mine (underground, open pit, and combination). Separate statistics also are provided on producing and nonproducing operations, an establishment being defined as nonproducing if no mineral products were shipped during the year.

Statistics also are usually provided on the production of minerals mined and used in the same establishment for producing prepared minerals or used at the producing establishment for fuel.

Differences in the integration of production processes and types of operation should be considered when relating the general items (employment, payrolls, value added, etc.) to the product and material data.

## CENSUS DISCLOSURE RULES

The Bureau of the Census is prohibited by Federal law from publishing any statistics that disclose information reported by



individual companies. However, the number of companies classified in a specific industry is not considered a disclosure, so this item may be given even though other information is withheld.

## MICROFICHE

All data in the final reports and volume are available on microfiche. Microfiche reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

## SPECIAL TABULATIONS

Public-use tapes are not available for 1982 Census of Mineral Industries data. However, special tabulations of data collected may be obtained on computer tape or in tabular form. The data will be in summary form and subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (such as name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) as are the regular publications. Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief, Industry Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

## ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this publication:

- Represents zero.
- (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.
- (NA) Not available.
- (S) Withheld because estimate did not meet publication standards on the basis of either the response rate or a consistency review.
- (X) Not applicable.
- (Z) Less than half the unit shown.
- n.e.c. Not elsewhere classified.
- n.s.k. Not specified by kind.
- r Revised.
- SIC Standard Industrial Classification.

Other abbreviations, such as lb, gal, yd, and bbl, are used in the customary sense. Where the term "tons" only is used, it refers to short tons of 2,000 pounds; where the figures are expressed in tons of 2,240 pounds, the unit of measure is specified as "long tons" or "l. tons."



# **Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets Capital Expenditures Retirements Depreciation Rental Payments**

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# EXPLANATORY TEXT

This report shows 1982 Census of Mineral Industries statistics for gross assets, retirements, capital expenditures, depreciation, and rental payments. For purposes of comparing these statistics for all industries in the mining sector, it was necessary to include data from the 1982 Annual Survey of Oil and Gas for the crude petroleum and natural gas industry, to supplement the data collected in the census of mineral industries.

Gross value of depreciable assets in the mining industries rose from \$139,078 million in 1977 to \$327,665 million in 1982. The largest contributor to this substantial increase was the crude petroleum and natural gas industry whose depreciable assets went from \$94,414 million in 1977 to \$233,052 million in 1982<sup>1</sup>.

Capital expenditures in 1982 were \$47,753 million, as compared to the 1977 figure of \$17,718 million. Establishments in the crude petroleum and natural gas industry with capital expenditures of \$34,281 million, invested more in depreciable assets than all other mineral industries combined in 1982.

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<sup>1</sup>The 1982 figures for the crude petroleum and natural gas industry were obtained from Current Industrial Report MA-13K(82)-1, Annual Survey of Oil and Gas, Bureau of the Census.

Mining establishments in Louisiana and Texas had capital expenditures of \$21,532 million, 45 percent of the total U.S. figure for mineral industries. Retirements of depreciable assets were \$16,548 million (including \$12,778 million attributable to the crude petroleum and natural gas industry<sup>1</sup>). This amounts to 5 percent of gross book value of assets and 35 percent of capital expenditures. For every dollar's worth of assets retired in 1982, 3 dollars worth of assets were acquired. Depreciation and depletion charges for depreciable assets in the mining industries amounted to \$25,103 million (including \$17,501 million for the crude petroleum and natural gas industry<sup>1</sup>), or 8 percent of the gross book value of assets figure. Rental payments for depreciable assets were \$1,955 million. This amounts to 4 percent of the total outlays for depreciable assets whether bought or rented in 1982.

Data in this publication may differ slightly from the industry and area reports previously published. These differences are due to corrections which were made for minor errors identified after the industry and area reports were issued. This report reflects these corrections.



**Table 1. Gross Assets and Capital Expenditures: 1982 and Earlier Census Years**

[Million dollars. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendix]

Industry and year	End-of-year gross value of depreciable assets					Capital expenditures					
	Total <sup>1</sup>	Buildings and other structures	Machinery and equipment	Mineral exploration and development <sup>1</sup>	Mineral land and rights <sup>1</sup>	Total <sup>2</sup>	New buildings and other structures	New machinery and equipment	Used buildings and other structures	Used machinery and equipment	Mineral exploration and development <sup>2</sup>
Mineral industries, excluding crude petroleum and natural gas -----											
1982--	94 613.4	10 228.4	73 419.4	5 036.2	5 929.6	13 472.0	1 228.5	10 551.4	78.1	936.9	677.0
1977--	44 664.1	6 099.4	33 067.8	2 625.4	2 871.4	6 802.0	785.3	5 067.6	30.4	398.7	519.8
1972--	21 690.2	4 244.1	15 037.6	<sup>3</sup> 2 408.5	( <sup>3</sup> )	2 801.7	316.9	1 407.4	<sup>3</sup> 128.0	( <sup>3</sup> )	229.5
1967--	13 620.6	3 348.6	8 899.5	<sup>3</sup> 1 372.7	( <sup>3</sup> )	1 516.2	386.7	913.2	<sup>3</sup> 87.5	( <sup>3</sup> )	128.7
Industry 1311, Crude petroleum and natural gas -----											
1982--	<sup>4</sup> 233 051.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	34 280.8	1 967.4	5 550.4	19.6	214.6	26 528.7
1977--	<sup>5</sup> 94 413.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	10 916.0	570.9	2 269.0	14.4	92.6	7 969.2
1972--	47 499.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2 954.2	403.0	841.6	<sup>3</sup> 43.7	( <sup>3</sup> )	1 665.9
1967--	36 970.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2 541.7	364.8	759.2	<sup>3</sup> 45.3	( <sup>3</sup> )	1 372.4

<sup>1</sup>Excludes data for mineral exploration and development, and mineral land and rights portions for mining service industries and natural gas liquids industry.

<sup>2</sup>Excludes data for mineral exploration and development portion for mining service industries and natural gas liquids industry.

<sup>3</sup>Not collected separately for 1972 and 1967. Data for mineral land and rights are combined with mineral exploration and development. Data for used machinery and equipment are combined with used buildings and other structures.

<sup>4</sup>As reported in Current Industrial Report MA-13K(82)-1, Annual Survey of Oil and Gas, Bureau of the Census.

<sup>5</sup>As reported in Current Industrial Report MA-13K(79)-1, Annual Survey of Oil and Gas, Bureau of the Census.

**Table 2. Gross Assets, Retirements, Capital Expenditures, Depreciation, and Rental**

[Million dollars. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendix]

SIC code	Industry group and industry	End-of-year gross value of depreciable assets					Retirements				
		Total <sup>1</sup>	Buildings and other structures <sup>2</sup>	Machinery and equipment <sup>2</sup>	Mineral exploration and development <sup>3</sup>	Mineral land and rights <sup>3</sup>	Total <sup>1</sup>	Buildings and other structures <sup>2</sup>	Machinery and equipment <sup>2</sup>	Mineral exploration and development <sup>3</sup>	Mineral land and rights <sup>3</sup>
	<b>All mineral industries -----</b>	<b>94 613.4</b>	<b>10 228.4</b>	<b>73 419.4</b>	<b>5 036.2</b>	<b>5 929.6</b>	<b>3 770.0</b>	<b>248.8</b>	<b>3 106.5</b>	<b>286.5</b>	<b>128.2</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Metal mining-----</b>	<b>14 688.5</b>	<b>2 711.9</b>	<b>8 748.0</b>	<b>2 336.6</b>	<b>892.0</b>	<b>437.7</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>190.3</b>	<b>196.8</b>	<b>36.0</b>
1011	Iron ores-----	4 353.5	1 409.8	2 822.1	81.0	40.7	59.7	5.0	54.3	.1	.2
1021	Copper ores-----	4 172.2	438.6	3 062.0	419.9	251.6	53.2	3.2	30.9	18.8	.3
1031	Lead and zinc ores-----	643.8	96.6	271.0	155.3	121.0	15.2	1.1	4.2	7.6	2.3
104	Gold and silver ores-----	1 316.9	223.1	557.7	365.1	171.1	28.4	2.0	10.4	12.8	3.2
1041	Gold ores-----	943.1	188.3	390.6	251.2	113.0	26.0	2.0	8.4	12.6	3.1
1044	Silver ores-----	373.8	34.8	167.1	113.9	58.1	2.4	.1	2.0	.2	.1
1051	Bauxite and other aluminum ores-----	53.1	5.6	39.8	-	7.8	3.4	(Z)	1.5	-	1.8
1061	Ferroalloy ores, except vanadium-----	1 049.7	111.2	758.7	161.1	18.7	12.5	.2	12.2	.1	(Z)
1081	Metal mining services-----	180.3	23.6	156.8	(NA)	(NA)	8.5	.1	8.4	(NA)	(NA)
109	Miscellaneous metal ores-----	2 918.9	403.6	1 080.0	1 154.3	281.1	257.0	2.9	68.4	157.5	28.2
1094	Uranium-radium-vanadium ores-----	2 704.9	373.0	961.1	1 106.5	264.3	242.0	2.6	57.4	154.9	27.1
1092	Mercury ores and metallic ores, n.e.c.-----	214.0	30.6	118.9	47.8	16.8	15.0	.4	11.0	2.6	1.1
1099											
<b>11</b>	<b>Anthracite mining-----</b>	<b>199.3</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>151.6</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>.4</b>	<b>(D)</b>	<b>(D)</b>	<b>.1</b>
111	Anthracite mining-----	199.3	23.6	151.6	7.4	16.8	9.9	.4	(D)	(D)	.1
1111	Anthracite-----	192.3	22.9	145.3	7.4	16.8	9.8	.4	(D)	(D)	.1
1112	Anthracite mining services-----	7.0	.6	6.4	(NA)	(NA)	.1	(Z)	.1	(NA)	(NA)
<b>12</b>	<b>Bituminous coal and lignite mining-----</b>	<b>26 386.1</b>	<b>3 630.4</b>	<b>18 122.5</b>	<b>2 315.7</b>	<b>2 317.7</b>	<b>1 275.5</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>1 090.0</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>53.4</b>
121	Bituminous coal and lignite mining-----	26 386.1	3 630.4	18 122.5	2 315.7	2 317.7	1 275.5	61.3	1 090.0	70.8	53.4
1211	Bituminous coal and lignite-----	26 003.0	3 605.0	17 764.8	2 315.7	2 317.7	1 254.8	60.2	1 070.4	70.8	53.4
1213	Bituminous coal and lignite mining services-----	383.1	25.4	357.6	(NA)	(NA)	20.7	1.1	19.6	(NA)	(NA)
<b>13</b>	<b>Oil and gas extraction-----</b>	<b>38 623.2</b>	<b>2 391.5</b>	<b>36 231.6</b>	<b>(NA)</b>	<b>(NA)</b>	<b>1 473.4</b>	<b>147.4</b>	<b>1 326.1</b>	<b>(NA)</b>	<b>(NA)</b>
1311	Crude petroleum and natural gas-----	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1321	Natural gas liquids-----	6 958.8	665.3	6 293.4	(NA)	(NA)	103.3	13.6	89.8	(NA)	(NA)
138	Oil and gas field services-----	31 664.5	1 726.2	29 938.2	(NA)	(NA)	1 370.1	133.8	1 236.3	(NA)	(NA)
1381	Drilling oil and gas wells-----	20 549.9	663.6	19 886.2	(NA)	(NA)	775.2	69.2	706.0	(NA)	(NA)
1382	Oil and gas field exploration services-----	1 370.7	69.4	1 301.2	(NA)	(NA)	196.6	4.5	192.2	(NA)	(NA)
1389	Oil and gas field services, n.e.c.-----	9 744.0	993.2	8 750.7	(NA)	(NA)	398.2	60.1	338.1	(NA)	(NA)
<b>14</b>	<b>Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels-----</b>	<b>14 716.3</b>	<b>1 471.0</b>	<b>10 165.7</b>	<b>376.5</b>	<b>2 703.1</b>	<b>573.5</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>(D)</b>	<b>(D)</b>	<b>38.6</b>
1411	Dimension stone-----	49.0	3.9	28.8	4.6	11.8	3.6	.2	2.7	.2	.6
142	Crushed and broken stone, including riprap-----	3 332.5	246.7	2 832.6	27.5	225.8	187.6	9.8	161.4	4.4	11.9
1422	Crushed and broken limestone-----	2 371.4	159.8	2 040.9	17.0	153.8	134.7	8.3	113.7	3.6	9.1
1423	Crushed and broken granite-----	472.2	27.6	407.2	.9	36.7	21.8	.4	19.6	.3	1.4
1429	Crushed and broken stone, n.e.c.-----	488.8	59.3	384.5	9.6	35.4	31.1	1.0	28.1	.5	1.4
144	Sand and gravel-----	2 781.6	248.4	2 191.9	53.1	288.2	164.9	5.8	134.8	7.6	16.6
1442	Construction sand and gravel-----	2 262.0	188.8	1 764.2	43.6	265.5	145.7	4.8	117.0	7.5	16.4
1446	Industrial sand-----	519.6	59.6	427.8	9.5	22.8	19.1	1.1	17.8	(Z)	.2
145	Clay, ceramic, and refractory minerals-----	1 028.5	103.1	820.4	30.0	75.0	34.5	1.1	27.0	5.6	.8
1452	Bentonite-----	115.8	16.7	90.7	3.7	4.7	4.9	.2	3.4	1.2	(Z)
1453	Fire clay-----	24.6	3.5	17.9	.5	2.7	1.4	.1	1.2	(Z)	(Z)
1454	Fuller's earth-----	100.4	6.8	79.2	3.5	10.9	1.4	(Z)	.7	.5	.1
1455	Kaolin and ball clay-----	624.7	52.6	503.8	20.3	48.1	22.0	.5	17.3	3.8	.4
1459	Clay, ceramic, and refractory minerals, n.e.c.-----	163.0	23.6	128.8	2.0	8.5	4.9	.2	4.4	.1	.2
147	Chemical and fertilizer mineral mining-----	7 015.7	801.1	3 895.7	247.6	2 071.4	163.0	6.9	(D)	(D)	7.9
1472	Barite-----	120.7	18.9	86.0	6.7	9.2	6.6	1.1	5.2	.2	.1
1473	Fluorspar-----	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
1474	Potash, soda, and borate minerals-----	2 650.0	460.6	1 843.0	128.6	217.8	128.8	4.1	120.1	.1	4.5
1475	Phosphate rock-----	3 301.7	159.9	1 518.8	84.8	1 538.3	17.5	.9	13.7	(Z)	2.8
1476	Rock salt-----	214.8	48.6	145.6	5.8	14.8	4.0	.7	3.1	(Z)	.1
1477	Sulfur-----	612.2	(D)	223.3	8.4	(D)	1.6	-	1.6	-	-
1479	Chemical and fertilizer mineral mining, n.e.c.-----	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
1481	Nonmetallic minerals services-----	70.5	6.9	63.6	(NA)	(NA)	3.0	.1	2.9	(NA)	(NA)
149	Miscellaneous nonmetallic minerals-----	438.4	60.9	332.9	13.8	30.9	16.9	1.2	14.5	.4	.8
1492	Gypsum-----	38.1	7.4	25.2	(Z)	5.4	2.0	.1	1.9	(Z)	(Z)
1496	Talc, soapstone, and pyrophyllite-----	85.6	10.2	55.6	4.3	15.5	3.9	(Z)	3.3	.2	.4
1499	Miscellaneous nonmetallic minerals, n.e.c.-----	314.8	43.3	252.0	9.5	10.0	11.0	1.1	9.4	.2	.4

<sup>1</sup>Excludes data for crude petroleum and natural gas industry. In addition, data for mineral exploration and development, and mineral land and rights portions are excluded for mining service industries and natural gas liquids industry.

<sup>2</sup>Excludes data for crude petroleum and natural gas industry.

<sup>3</sup>Excludes data for mining service industries and oil and gas extraction industries.

<sup>4</sup>Excludes data for mineral exploration and development portion for mining service industries and natural gas liquids industry.



# Payments by Industry Group and Industry: 1982

Capital expenditures excluding land and rights						Capital expenditures for mineral land and rights <sup>3</sup>	Depreciation					Rental payments			SIC code
Total <sup>4</sup>	New buildings and other structures	New machinery and equipment	Used buildings and other structures	Used machinery and equipment	Mineral exploration and development <sup>4</sup>		Total <sup>1</sup>	Buildings and other structures <sup>2</sup>	Machinery and equipment <sup>2</sup>	Mineral exploration and development <sup>3</sup>	Mineral land and rights <sup>3</sup>	Total	Buildings and other structures	Machinery and equipment	
47 752.8	3 195.9	16 101.8	97.7	1 151.5	27 205.7	331.4	7 602.3	584.2	6 543.0	275.7	199.5	1 954.6	409.4	1 545.1	
1 160.9	227.0	627.2	1.4	23.4	281.8	49.7	728.9	118.3	428.0	147.7	34.9	54.6	8.2	46.3	10
62.7	15.6	43.3	.2	2.6	1.1	.1	223.6	65.1	153.9	3.5	1.0	9.1	.4	8.7	1011
422.6	19.4	355.4	(Z)	2.5	45.2	6.1	129.8	9.8	101.7	14.9	3.4	21.0	1.5	19.4	1021
56.8	14.2	27.9	.1	1.1	13.5	7.4	32.2	5.2	15.3	6.4	5.3	.5	.1	.4	1031
237.5	94.0	82.3	.3	5.8	55.0	17.3	103.7	9.1	50.8	36.4	7.4	4.8	1.4	3.4	104
204.5	91.5	70.1	.1	3.7	39.1	16.5	83.1	6.9	40.0	31.7	4.6	3.8	1.4	2.4	1041
33.0	2.6	12.2	.2	2.0	15.9	.8	20.7	2.3	10.8	4.7	2.8	1.0	(Z)	1.0	1044
5.4	.9	4.4	-	.1	-	(Z)	2.6	.2	2.2	-	.2	.1	-	.1	1051
109.5	10.3	42.0	.1	6.1	50.9	.9	26.8	2.5	22.1	1.2	1.0	1.3	.2	1.2	1061
26.8	1.4	23.4	(Z)	1.8	(NA)	(NA)	22.8	3.3	19.5	(NA)	(NA)	6.3	1.3	5.0	1081
239.7	71.1	48.5	.5	3.5	116.1	17.8	187.4	23.1	62.6	85.1	16.6	11.5	3.4	8.1	109
223.9	68.9	39.8	.3	2.8	112.2	17.5	176.6	21.8	55.5	83.4	15.9	10.7	3.2	7.5	1094
15.8	2.2	8.7	.2	.7	3.9	.3	10.9	1.3	7.1	1.8	.7	.8	.2	.6	1092
23.3	1.1	13.5	.1	(D)	(D)	.2	16.4	1.3	13.6	.6	.9	5.1	.3	4.8	11
23.3	1.1	13.5	.1	(D)	(D)	.2	16.4	1.3	13.6	.6	.9	5.1	.3	4.8	111
22.9	1.1	13.3	.1	(D)	(D)	.2	15.9	1.3	13.1	.6	.9	5.0	.3	4.7	1111
.5	(Z)	.2	-	.2	(NA)	(NA)	.5	(Z)	.5	(NA)	(NA)	.1	(Z)	.1	1112
3 199.2	398.0	2 135.9	37.6	312.8	315.0	112.6	1 923.9	165.1	1 551.5	109.5	97.7	312.8	25.4	287.4	12
3 199.2	398.0	2 135.9	37.6	312.8	315.0	112.6	1 923.9	165.1	1 551.5	109.5	97.7	312.8	25.4	287.4	121
3 141.3	396.2	2 097.3	37.3	295.6	315.0	112.6	1 879.6	163.3	1 509.1	109.5	97.7	306.1	25.1	280.9	1211
57.9	1.8	38.6	.3	17.2	(NA)	(NA)	44.2	1.9	42.4	(NA)	(NA)	6.7	.3	6.4	1213
42 215.5	2 408.9	12 523.1	53.2	701.5	26 528.7	(NA)	4 031.7	221.5	3 810.1	(NA)	(NA)	1 519.4	371.7	1 147.6	13
34 280.8	1 967.4	5 550.4	19.6	214.6	26 528.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	988.7	258.3	730.3	1311
1 131.1	92.7	1 023.2	9.3	5.7	(NA)	(NA)	403.1	37.3	365.9	(NA)	(NA)	37.8	6.4	31.4	1321
6 803.6	348.8	5 949.5	24.3	481.1	(NA)	(NA)	3 628.5	184.2	3 444.2	(NA)	(NA)	492.9	107.0	385.9	138
4 205.7	125.2	3 729.0	9.1	342.4	(NA)	(NA)	2 136.8	92.0	2 044.8	(NA)	(NA)	164.3	24.2	140.1	1381
390.8	16.7	348.7	3.2	22.3	(NA)	(NA)	257.5	9.2	248.2	(NA)	(NA)	90.1	12.8	77.3	1382
2 207.1	206.9	1 871.8	12.0	116.5	(NA)	(NA)	1 234.2	83.0	1 151.2	(NA)	(NA)	238.5	70.0	168.5	1389
1 153.9	160.9	802.3	5.4	(D)	(D)	169.0	901.5	78.0	739.8	17.8	65.9	62.7	3.6	59.1	14
3.3	.1	1.8	(Z)	1.1	.3	.5	3.6	.2	2.7	.2	.6	.1	(Z)	.1	1411
269.3	19.5	188.5	2.9	51.9	6.5	19.1	276.9	16.9	245.3	2.6	12.2	20.4	.5	19.9	142
184.7	14.2	125.5	2.4	37.3	5.3	12.1	193.9	10.0	172.8	1.8	9.4	14.5	.4	14.0	1422
39.1	1.2	30.7	.1	6.6	.4	5.5	41.6	2.6	37.7	.1	1.3	2.1	(Z)	2.1	1423
45.5	4.1	32.3	.4	8.0	.8	1.5	41.4	4.4	34.8	.7	1.5	3.9	.1	3.8	1429
211.3	26.6	131.7	1.3	42.4	9.3	29.7	214.1	14.0	181.8	4.0	14.3	15.2	.8	14.4	144
170.4	21.0	98.0	1.3	41.3	8.9	27.7	175.8	11.1	148.0	3.3	13.5	12.3	.6	11.6	1442
40.9	5.6	33.7	.1	1.1	.4	2.0	38.4	3.0	33.8	.7	.9	2.9	.2	2.8	1446
107.3	8.5	85.6	.5	2.3	10.4	9.4	69.3	6.0	58.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	.3	1.9	145
12.7	1.6	8.2	(Z)	.1	2.8	.2	11.3	.9	8.4	1.8	.1	.2	(Z)	.1	1452
3.0	.3	1.7	.4	.6	(Z)	(Z)	2.7	.4	2.1	(Z)	.2	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	1453
9.6	.7	7.5	(Z)	.7	.7	1.3	5.9	.5	4.9	.3	.3	.4	.1	.4	1454
70.1	4.8	57.9	(Z)	.5	6.9	7.7	37.2	2.9	32.8	.2	1.2	.9	.2	.7	1455
11.9	1.1	10.5	(Z)	.3	.1	.2	12.1	1.2	10.4	.1	.5	.6	(Z)	.6	1459
519.1	101.6	363.7	.3	(D)	(D)	109.8	301.1	37.5	220.6	7.5	35.5	17.3	1.3	16.0	147
28.2	3.1	20.8	.1	3.2	1.0	1.0	10.8	1.2	9.1	.2	.3	1.3	.1	1.3	1472
(D)	(D)	(D)	.1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	(D)	1473
232.9	71.1	155.3	.1	.3	6.2	6.1	133.6	11.6	105.2	2.6	14.2	4.1	(Z)	4.1	1474
223.0	24.9	158.5	-	2.4	37.2	99.8	114.5	9.9	80.7	4.3	19.6	9.8	1.2	8.6	1475
19.4	1.5	16.4	-	1.5	(Z)	.1	12.0	1.3	10.4	.2	.1	.5	(Z)	.5	1476
7.2	.2	6.6	-	.3	-	.5	23.0	12.9	9.2	.1	.8	1.2	(Z)	1.2	1477
(D)	(D)	(D)	-	(Z)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	(D)	1479
6.6	.1	4.5	-	2.0	(NA)	(NA)	6.6	.4	6.1	(NA)	(NA)	1.5	.4	1.2	1481
37.0	4.4	26.4	.4	3.5	2.3	.5	29.9	3.1	24.7	1.1	1.0	5.9	.3	5.6	149
3.5	1.5	1.5	(Z)	.5	(Z)	.1	2.7	.4	2.2	-	.1	.2	-	.2	1492
9.4	.4	7.8	(Z)	.8	.3	.2	6.2	.6	5.1	.2	.3	.5	.2	.3	1496
24.1	2.5	17.2	.4	2.2	1.9	.2	20.9	2.1	17.4	.9	.5	5.2	.1	5.1	1499

**Table 3. Gross Assets, Retirements, Capital Expenditures, Depreciation, and Rental**

[Million dollars. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendix]

Geographic area	End-of-year gross value of depreciable assets					Retirements				
	Total <sup>1</sup>	Buildings and other structures <sup>2</sup>	Machinery and equipment <sup>2</sup>	Mineral exploration and development <sup>3</sup>	Mineral land and rights <sup>3</sup>	Total <sup>1</sup>	Buildings and other structures <sup>2</sup>	Machinery and equipment <sup>2</sup>	Mineral exploration and development <sup>3</sup>	Mineral land and rights <sup>3</sup>
<b>United States -----</b>	<b>94 613.4</b>	<b>10 228.4</b>	<b>73 419.4</b>	<b>5 036.2</b>	<b>5 929.6</b>	<b>3 770.0</b>	<b>248.8</b>	<b>3 106.5</b>	<b>286.5</b>	<b>128.2</b>
Alabama -----	1 901.8	71.2	1 713.6	40.3	76.7	63.1	1.4	59.3	1.2	1.1
Alaska -----	1 084.1	60.4	944.0	60.1	19.6	63.1	2.2	58.3	.9	1.6
Arizona -----	3 060.6	327.0	2 304.1	204.5	225.1	26.8	1.3	24.0	1.0	.4
Arkansas -----	382.1	30.2	339.0	.7	12.1	13.6	1.1	10.2	.1	2.1
California -----	2 715.7	232.2	2 298.4	86.1	98.8	193.7	8.9	178.9	2.8	3.1
Colorado -----	3 128.2	353.0	2 167.7	326.1	281.4	186.1	8.5	86.9	77.0	13.8
Connecticut -----	62.6	11.9	41.0	3.8	5.9	4.4	.3	3.3	.4	.4
Delaware and District of Columbia -----	1.1	.1	.9	.1	.1	.2	(Z)	.1	(Z)	(Z)
Florida -----	2 463.5	159.8	1 405.8	73.2	824.8	40.2	3.1	32.0	.6	4.4
Georgia -----	824.4	59.4	676.9	21.7	66.4	31.6	1.2	24.5	4.6	1.2
Hawaii -----	19.8	1.7	17.8	.1	.2	.5	(Z)	.5	(Z)	(Z)
Idaho -----	462.2	27.7	199.7	91.1	143.7	3.9	.2	3.0	.4	.2
Illinois -----	2 736.6	307.9	1 996.9	231.6	200.2	130.2	4.9	117.7	6.4	1.1
Indiana -----	1 000.3	43.5	761.4	44.1	151.3	41.1	.6	37.3	1.0	2.1
Iowa -----	157.1	11.5	134.3	.9	10.3	14.3	.3	12.9	.1	1.0
Kansas -----	835.7	46.6	772.5	3.6	12.8	45.1	5.4	32.5	1.9	5.4
Kentucky -----	4 823.1	553.8	3 380.2	338.2	551.0	345.7	11.3	295.0	22.7	16.7
Louisiana -----	7 754.3	415.0	7 319.0	6.5	13.7	234.5	17.4	216.9	.1	.3
Maine -----	5.3	.8	4.0	.4	.2	.7	(Z)	.6	(Z)	(Z)
Maryland -----	292.3	15.8	249.0	3.6	23.9	15.5	.4	12.4	1.1	1.7
Massachusetts -----	89.4	12.4	63.3	1.8	12.0	8.0	.2	7.0	.2	.6
Michigan -----	1 826.9	144.9	1 621.8	25.7	34.5	35.2	2.0	31.5	1.1	.7
Minnesota -----	3 072.8	1 261.8	1 702.0	(D)	(D)	57.1	4.7	51.6	.3	.5
Mississippi -----	802.0	26.2	769.5	.9	5.3	17.5	1.9	15.3	.1	.2
Missouri -----	779.7	87.0	479.8	100.5	112.4	21.5	.8	16.8	2.0	1.8
Montana -----	1 149.3	165.2	808.5	110.7	64.8	36.4	1.9	25.3	9.0	.2
Nebraska -----	124.9	6.8	104.3	.5	13.3	5.2	.6	3.8	.2	.5
Nevada -----	829.8	145.7	472.2	146.9	65.0	22.0	5.0	12.3	3.3	1.4
New Hampshire -----	24.1	2.3	18.6	.3	3.0	1.7	(Z)	1.6	(Z)	.1
New Jersey -----	236.8	30.6	183.8	2.5	19.9	12.8	.5	11.2	.3	.8
New Mexico -----	3 797.8	389.1	2 496.0	737.7	175.0	130.0	8.0	88.1	24.1	9.8
New York -----	440.6	56.4	339.6	15.2	29.4	15.3	.9	13.2	.4	.7
North Carolina -----	1 187.1	28.9	(D)	17.0	(D)	15.7	1.2	(D)	.9	(D)
North Dakota -----	1 043.2	94.4	904.7	(D)	(D)	(D)	1.4	(D)	.4	(D)
Ohio -----	2 076.6	327.1	1 392.4	202.4	154.6	92.1	8.2	73.8	3.7	6.5
Oklahoma -----	6 031.7	345.8	5 660.1	7.4	18.5	229.3	18.9	207.3	1.7	1.5
Oregon -----	100.0	12.2	77.1	2.6	8.1	8.6	.5	7.0	.6	.5
Pennsylvania -----	3 985.6	394.5	3 048.6	159.4	383.3	151.5	4.7	132.3	5.7	8.7
Rhode Island -----	10.7	1.0	8.1	.4	1.2	.8	(Z)	.6	(Z)	.1
South Carolina -----	119.4	10.2	97.6	2.6	9.1	4.0	.3	3.4	.1	.2
South Dakota -----	167.5	44.1	84.8	21.1	17.5	4.3	.1	3.1	.4	.7
Tennessee -----	805.3	102.8	538.1	52.2	112.3	55.3	3.7	48.4	1.8	1.4
Texas -----	15 238.7	1 071.6	13 654.6	91.9	420.7	501.9	60.9	403.7	25.8	11.5
Utah -----	2 150.3	265.8	1 279.1	384.9	220.5	63.7	2.9	49.3	8.6	2.9
Vermont -----	96.5	18.3	63.5	5.6	9.0	5.2	.7	4.1	.4	.1
Virginia -----	1 987.4	196.4	1 541.0	163.1	86.9	134.7	2.7	115.9	10.0	6.2
Washington -----	313.8	63.3	(D)	35.3	(D)	17.8	2.0	14.5	.7	.5
West Virginia -----	5 616.5	931.2	3 723.5	666.9	294.9	289.5	37.8	227.4	15.8	8.5
Wisconsin -----	202.7	18.9	151.7	9.8	22.4	8.1	.2	6.7	.4	.8
Wyoming -----	5 815.5	1 227.9	3 919.0	436.7	231.8	148.0	7.3	93.7	46.0	1.0
Offshore areas not associated with a particular State -----	780.4	16.1	764.3	-	-	(D)	.1	(D)	-	-

<sup>1</sup>Excludes data for crude petroleum and natural gas industry. In addition, data for mineral exploration and development, and mineral land and rights portions are excluded for mining service industries and natural gas liquids industry.

<sup>2</sup>Excludes data for crude petroleum and natural gas industry.

<sup>3</sup>Excludes data for mining service industries and oil and gas extraction industries.

<sup>4</sup>Excludes data for mineral exploration and development portion for mining service industries and natural gas liquids industry.



# Payments by States and Offshore Areas: 1982

Capital expenditures excluding land and rights						Capital expenditures for mineral land and rights <sup>3</sup>	Depreciation					Rental payments			Geographic area
Total <sup>4</sup>	New buildings and other structures	New machinery and equipment	Used buildings and other structures	Used machinery and equipment	Mineral exploration and development <sup>4</sup>		Total <sup>1</sup>	Buildings and other structures <sup>2</sup>	Machinery and equipment <sup>2</sup>	Mineral exploration and development <sup>3</sup>	Mineral land and rights <sup>3</sup>	Total	Buildings and other structures	Machinery and equipment	
47 752.8	3 195.9	16 101.8	97.7	1 151.5	27 205.7	331.4	7 602.3	584.2	6 543.0	275.7	199.5	1 954.6	409.4	1 545.1	U.S.
592.8	9.1	369.2	.5	34.9	179.3	4.2	146.1	4.7	133.7	4.7	3.0	19.2	5.7	13.6	Ala.
3 241.7	(D)	(D)	.1	3.6	1 788.2	(D)	112.7	4.6	105.9	1.9	.3	69.8	11.3	58.5	Alaska
167.2	12.0	138.8	(Z)	4.9	11.5	6.3	95.6	7.9	82.3	2.1	3.3	10.5	1.7	8.9	Ariz.
215.0	5.8	87.6	.1	4.7	116.8	.3	32.9	2.5	29.9	(Z)	.4	5.8	.7	5.1	Ark.
3 438.1	105.1	954.4	1.4	38.3	2 338.9	6.1	233.4	16.0	199.2	3.3	15.0	80.8	12.8	68.0	Calif.
1 340.3	136.1	622.3	2.5	40.7	538.5	16.1	292.5	13.4	211.8	59.0	8.2	59.6	22.8	36.8	Colo.
5.6	.8	3.1	.1	1.2	.3	.2	4.6	.8	3.3	.3	.3	(Z)	-	(Z)	Conn.
.2	(Z)	.2	-	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	.1	(Z)	.1	(Z)	(Z)	(D)	-	(D)	Del./D.C.
321.9	15.0	234.5	.2	8.8	63.4	102.0	126.3	11.0	98.2	3.8	13.4	11.9	1.9	10.0	Fla.
81.5	7.8	63.2	.1	2.1	8.3	7.9	56.9	3.3	51.0	.6	2.0	1.6	.3	1.3	Ga.
2.7	(Z)	(D)	(Z)	(D)	(Z)	(Z)	1.3	.1	1.1	(Z)	(Z)	(D)	(Z)	(D)	Hawaii
31.6	2.0	12.1	(Z)	1.9	15.6	.5	29.0	1.5	18.5	3.0	5.9	2.5	.4	2.1	Idaho
512.7	51.7	280.7	2.7	76.8	100.7	16.4	185.6	12.9	151.1	11.1	10.4	15.6	3.2	12.4	Ill.
90.0	3.3	63.3	(Z)	8.6	14.8	9.8	79.8	2.7	68.5	3.3	5.4	15.8	.4	15.3	Ind.
16.9	.4	13.1	(Z)	3.0	.3	1.4	22.9	.6	22.0	.1	.3	2.2	.3	1.9	Iowa
418.5	20.2	181.2	3.0	19.1	194.9	1.1	93.0	5.4	86.7	.3	.6	22.4	8.2	14.2	Kans.
637.0	53.9	422.2	1.4	82.3	77.3	22.5	381.3	28.5	313.6	15.6	23.5	69.1	11.6	57.5	Ky.
9 284.1	367.4	2 152.4	2.5	121.9	6 640.0	.6	729.5	48.8	677.4	.1	3.1	326.1	63.7	262.3	La.
.4	(Z)	.3	(Z)	.1	(Z)	(Z)	.4	(Z)	.4	(Z)	(Z)	.1	(Z)	.1	Maine
29.8	.9	22.8	(Z)	4.9	1.1	3.7	20.9	.7	18.9	.2	1.1	1.2	.2	1.1	Md.
10.0	1.0	6.6	.2	2.0	.2	.4	6.5	.5	5.5	.1	.3	.2	(Z)	.2	Mass.
256.1	6.2	106.3	.2	7.8	135.7	.6	120.7	6.4	110.4	3.4	.5	16.0	1.9	14.1	Mich.
53.3	16.4	33.9	.1	1.6	1.2	1.2	156.4	(D)	95.7	(D)	1.5	5.6	.1	5.6	Minn.
542.2	9.3	234.7	.6	8.4	289.2	.2	99.7	1.9	97.5	.1	.2	15.6	3.1	12.5	Miss.
80.2	14.9	42.8	.5	11.9	10.1	8.3	52.0	5.4	37.5	4.8	4.2	8.1	.6	7.6	Mo.
425.2	32.3	139.0	.2	4.2	249.4	2.3	90.0	6.8	66.6	15.3	1.2	18.2	1.6	16.7	Mont.
45.0	1.4	23.9	(Z)	3.6	16.2	.9	14.5	.6	10.8	(Z)	3.1	2.5	.5	2.0	Nebr.
124.1	28.1	64.2	.2	4.2	27.3	16.5	70.0	7.4	50.1	9.0	3.5	6.9	1.1	5.8	Nev.
2.5	.2	2.1	(Z)	.2	(Z)	.1	2.0	.1	1.8	(Z)	.1	.2	.1	.1	N.H.
16.5	1.2	13.0	.1	1.6	.6	.4	16.7	1.6	13.7	.2	1.2	1.3	.2	1.1	N.J.
1 423.3	41.1	605.8	6.5	16.4	753.4	17.1	210.1	20.7	171.2	13.6	4.5	45.5	7.2	38.3	N. Mex.
99.2	8.2	74.8	.3	4.5	11.4	.8	33.9	3.3	28.9	.7	.9	4.0	.6	3.3	N.Y.
33.6	1.7	24.2	.1	5.7	1.9	3.7	31.5	1.5	26.4	.6	2.9	1.3	.2	1.1	N.C.
1 100.7	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	409.5	(D)	91.7	(D)	85.2	(D)	.6	26.7	7.0	19.7	N. Dak.
547.9	54.6	239.0	3.3	23.5	227.4	9.5	154.6	12.9	131.6	5.0	5.0	69.5	5.1	64.4	Ohio
4 522.4	110.3	1 716.8	6.7	69.9	2 618.8	1.6	623.8	20.3	601.5	.6	1.4	219.1	75.4	143.6	Okla.
12.5	.8	7.2	(D)	(D)	3.4	.8	16.3	1.1	13.2	.2	1.8	1.1	.3	.9	Oreg.
540.2	45.4	331.8	4.9	42.2	116.0	13.0	323.1	24.0	270.1	7.1	21.9	53.6	3.4	50.2	Pa.
.8	.1	.5	-	.1	(Z)	.1	.9	.1	.7	(Z)	.1	.1	(Z)	(Z)	R.I.
16.4	2.7	12.7	(Z)	.5	.5	1.2	9.5	.5	8.3	.1	.5	.2	(Z)	.2	S.C.
28.2	9.0	14.6	.1	.4	4.1	.7	8.9	1.6	6.3	.7	.2	.8	.1	.7	S. Dak.
101.4	3.4	61.2	.2	9.4	27.2	2.6	61.0	5.0	49.4	.9	5.8	3.1	.5	2.6	Tenn.
12 247.7	331.0	3 809.1	25.5	275.3	7 806.7	14.7	1 437.7	97.1	1 324.3	6.1	10.1	492.3	130.3	362.0	Tex.
624.3	77.4	175.8	.3	7.7	363.2	2.6	133.3	11.5	100.5	17.6	3.8	30.3	6.4	23.9	Utah
8.0	.8	6.2	(Z)	.5	.5	.3	5.8	.9	4.6	.1	.2	.8	(Z)	.7	Vt.
271.7	12.8	195.0	2.3	24.8	36.8	6.8	174.8	14.7	144.2	10.5	5.4	25.2	1.6	23.6	Va.
43.4	2.9	18.0	(Z)	2.8	19.7	.6	26.1	2.3	16.5	6.0	1.3	1.5	.2	1.3	Wash.
898.3	97.8	492.3	28.7	97.1	182.3	12.0	429.4	45.3	347.9	23.0	13.3	62.8	6.0	56.8	W. Va.
10.4	.4	6.7	(Z)	2.1	1.2	1.8	13.4	1.0	11.6	.1	.7	1.0	.1	.9	Wis.
2 198.7	164.6	925.4	1.3	54.6	1 052.7	7.5	402.4	57.9	299.2	38.3	7.1	86.0	7.6	78.4	Wyo.
1 040.8	12.6	276.1	(Z)	2.7	749.4	-	140.9	3.0	137.8	-	-	39.7	3.2	36.4	Offshore



**Table 4. Gross Book Value of Fixed Assets for Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry by Geographic Area: 1982**

[Million dollars. Figures were obtained from Current Industrial Report MA-13K(82), Annual Survey of Oil and Gas, Bureau of the Census. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendix]

Geographic area	Total end-of-year gross book value of fixed assets	Oil and gas field properties				Buildings, other structures, and machinery
		Total	Nonproducing	Producing	Work-in-progress	
<b>United States -----</b>	<b>233 051.7</b>	<b>227 476.7</b>	<b>43 793.1</b>	<b>167 379.3</b>	<b>16 304.4</b>	<b>5 575.0</b>
Onshore -----	161 231.5	156 152.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	5 079.5
Offshore -----	71 820.2	71 324.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	495.5
<b>Alaska -----</b>	<b>14 071.4</b>	<b>13 513.6</b>	<b>(NA)</b>	<b>(NA)</b>	<b>(NA)</b>	<b>557.8</b>
Onshore -----	10 522.3	9 971.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	550.4
Offshore -----	3 549.1	3 541.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.4
<b>Other States -----</b>	<b>218 980.3</b>	<b>213 963.2</b>	<b>(NA)</b>	<b>(NA)</b>	<b>(NA)</b>	<b>5 017.2</b>
Onshore -----	150 709.2	146 180.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4 529.1
Offshore -----	68 271.1	67 783.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	488.1

# APPENDIX

## Explanation of Terms

**Employment and related items**—The report forms requested separate information on production, development, and exploration workers as of a payroll period for each quarter of the year and for other employees as of the payroll period which included the 12th of March.

**All employees**—This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of mining establishments for any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Also included are employees working for miners paid on a per ton, car, or yard basis. Excluded are employees at the mine but on the payroll of another employer (such as employees of contractors) and employees at company stores, boarding houses, bunk houses, and recreational centers. Also excluded are members of the Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active rolls but not working during the period. Officers of corporations are included as employees, but proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded.

**Production, development, and exploration workers**—This category includes employees (up through the working supervisor level) engaged in manual work: using tools, operating machines, hauling materials, loading and hauling products out of the mine in mine cars or trucks, and caring for mines, plants, mills, shops, or yards. Included are exploration work, mine development, storage, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial, and guard services, auxiliary production for use at establishments (such as power plant), record keeping, and other services closely associated with these production and development operations at the establishment covered by the report. Gang and straw bosses and supervisors who performed manual labor are included, as are employees paid on either a time- or piece-rate basis. Also included are miners paid on a per ton, car, or yard basis and persons engaged by them and paid out of the total amount received by these miners. In addition, other employees at the establishment but not on its payroll are included if paid directly through its own employees, such as superintendents and supervisors. The payments received by these types of employees are included as part of the establishments payroll. Supervisory employees above the working supervisor level are excluded from this category.

**All other employees**—Nonproduction personnel at the establishment include those engaged in the following activities: Supervision above the working supervisor level; sales; highway trucking (by employees not entering mines or pits); advertising; credit; collection; clerical and routine office functions; executive; purchasing; financing; legal;

personnel (including cafeteria and medical), professional (such as engineers and geologists), and technical activities. Also included are employees on the payroll of the establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations to the plant and who are utilized as a separate work force. (Workers engaged in regular maintenance and repair operations are not included here but are classified as production, development, and exploration workers.)

**Separately operated auxiliary establishments employees**—This item includes employment at separate central administrative offices or auxiliary units of multiestablishment companies and at those offices or units servicing more than one establishment during the payroll period which included March 12. Establishments were classified on the basis of the industry or principal industry served. Employees at an office located at or near the mining establishment are usually included in the mine report.

**All employees, average for year**—The 1982 census report form requested employment figures for production, development, and exploration workers for four selected pay periods (mid-March, May, August, and November). For all other employees, only a mid-March figure was requested. The annual average is an average of the four monthly figures for production, development, and exploration workers plus the March figure for all other employees. This approach was used to simplify the schedule format and lighten the reporting burden of respondents, since it was found that the average of these selected pay periods closely approximates, for most industries, the average employment for the year that would be obtained from 12 monthly pay periods.

**Payroll**—This term includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, payments received on a ton, car, or yard basis, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern, and payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payroll of mining establishments. Also excluded are royalty payments to unions and costs of smithing, explosives, fuses, electric cap lamps, and mine supplies used in production and development work but charged to employees and deducted from their wages. As in the case of employment and establishment figures, the annual payrolls of separate auxiliary establishments of multiestablishment companies are included in the totals for individual industries and for States. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payroll used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.



**Production, development, and exploration worker hours**—This item represents all hours that production, development, and exploration workers worked, both on active days during which there was production or development work and on inactive days when only security guards, inspectors, repairpersons, and other maintenance persons were on duty. It includes all hours worked or paid for at the mining operations, except hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave, when the employee was not at the establishment. Included are actual overtime hours, not straight-time equivalent hours. Hours of working proprietors or partners are excluded.

**Supplemental labor costs**—This item represents employer's cost for fringe benefits not included in payrolls.

**Legally required expenditures, including social security contributions**—This cost includes employer contributions for all programs required under Federal and State legislation, such as Federal Old Age and Survivors' Insurance, unemployment compensation, and worker's compensation. Also included are legally required State temporary disability payments.

**Payments for voluntary programs**—Included in this cost are payments resulting from union negotiated contracts and all employer payments of insurance premiums on hospital and medical plans, life insurance premiums, and premiums on supplementary accident and sickness insurance. For programs supported by joint employer-employee contributions, only the employer payments are included. Also included are payments or allocations on all pension plans regardless of methods of administration, supplemental unemployment compensation plans, welfare plans, stock purchase plans in which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit sharing plans.

**Value added by mining**—This measure of mining activity is derived by subtracting the cost of supplies used, minerals received for preparation, purchased machinery installed, purchased fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the sum of the value of shipments (mining products plus receipts for services rendered) and total capital expenditures. This statistic avoids the duplication in value of shipments and receipts which results from the use of products of some establishments as supplies, energy sources, or materials by others. Moreover, it provides a measure of value added not only in mineral production but also in the development of mineral properties. For these reasons, it is considered to be the best value measure for comparing the relative economic importance of mining among industries and geographic areas.

**Cost of supplies used, purchased machinery installed, etc.**—Besides supplies used and purchased machinery installed, this cost includes fuels and electric energy used and contract work done by others for each establishment. It includes charges to both the current and capital accounts. It also includes the cost of items used during 1982 whether they were purchased, withdrawn from inventories, or received from other establishments of the company. For selected supplies and fuels and for electric energy, both quantity and cost data were requested. The cost data refer to direct charges actually paid or payable (after discounts) for items used during the year. Freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring the item are included. Companies

whose records did not show actual amounts used were asked to approximate use by adding purchases (or receipts) during the year to opening inventory and subtracting closing inventory. Separate figures were requested for: (1) selected supplies used, minerals received for preparation, and purchased machinery installed; (2) electric energy purchased; (3) purchased fuels used for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (4) contract work done by others; and (5) products bought and resold in the same condition. Supplies and equipment used in mine development, plant expansion, and capitalized repairs, which are chargeable to fixed assets accounts, are included in this item, as are supplies furnished without charge to contractors for use at the mining operation and supplies sold to employees for use at the establishment. Excluded are such costs as advertising, insurance, telephone, and research and consulting services of other establishments; or such overhead costs as depreciation charges, rent, interest, and royalties.

**Value of shipments and receipts**—The amounts shown as value of shipments and receipts for each industry are the net selling values, f.o.b. mine or plant after discounts and allowances, excluding freight charges. "Shipments" include all products physically shipped from the establishment during 1982, including material withdrawn from stockpiles and products shipped on consignment, whether or not sold in 1982. For products transferred to other establishments of the same company or prepared on a custom basis, companies were requested to report the estimated value, not merely the cost of producing the items. Multiestablishment companies were asked to report value information for each establishment as if it were a separate economic unit. They were instructed to report the value of all products transferred to other plants of the company at their full economic value, i.e., to include, in addition to direct cost of production, a reasonable proportion of company overhead and profits.

For all establishments classified in an industry, value of shipments and receipts includes: (1) the value of all "primary" products of the industry, (2) the value of "secondary" products which are primary to other industries, (3) the receipts for contract work done for others, except custom milling, and (4) the value of products purchased and resold without further processing. Receipts for custom milling are not included to avoid duplication with the value of custom milled ores included in an industry's primary and secondary products.

Some duplication exists in industry and industry group totals because of the inclusion of materials transferred from one establishment to another for mineral preparation or resale.

**Capital expenditures**—This item covers expenditures made during the year for development and exploration of mineral properties, for new construction, and for purchased machinery chargeable to fixed assets accounts of the mineral establishment. They are the type for which depreciation, depletion, or Office of Minerals Exploration accounts are ordinarily maintained. Capital expenditures during 1982 were to be determined as "additions completed during the year plus construction in progress at the end of the year minus construction in progress at the beginning of the year." Reported capital expenditures were to include work done on contract, as well as by the mine forces. Expenditures for machinery and equipment were to include those made for replacement purposes, as well as those for additions to capacity. Excluded from these expenditures were costs of



maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expense and expenditures for land and mineral rights.

Whenever applicable, separate figures were provided for expenditures for development and exploration of mineral property, construction of preparation plants and other construction, new machinery and equipment, used plant, and used equipment acquired from others.

**Gross value of depreciable assets**—Assets data were collected on buildings, other structures, machinery, equipment, capitalized mineral exploration and development, and mineral land and rights for which depreciation, amortization, or depletion accounts are maintained. The values shown represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation cost). The data were collected for the beginning and end of the year. Assets at the beginning of the year plus new and used capital expenditures minus retirements should equal assets at the end of the year. For new construction or other improvement projects in progress but not completed by the end of the year, the cumulative capital expenditures were included in the beginning- and end-of-year assets figures.

**Retirements**—This item represents the gross value of depreciable assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, abandoned, etc., during 1982. The values shown are the acquisition costs of the retired assets. This item includes the value of assets (at acquisition cost rather than current market value) transferred to other establishments of the same company.

**Depreciation**—This item shows the reduction in value of depreciable assets brought about through use, gradual obsolescence, or the effect of the elements (decay or corrosion) during the year. Included are charges against assets acquired or completed during the year.

**Rental payments**—This item consists of rental payments made to other companies for use of such depreciable assets as buildings, other structures, machinery, and equipment. It does not include payments made to the parent company or another subsidiary of the parent company for the use of buildings and equipment owned by the parent company or its subsidiary. The value of such company-owned assets is included in the gross value of depreciable assets.

**Current account expenditures**—This item includes all expenses for mineral properties, exploration, and development charged to current accounts. This includes all supplies, machinery, equipment, parts, fuels, power, etc., used for development or exploration and charged to current operating expenses. Also included are royalty payments, acquisition costs for mineral land and rights which were not capitalized, and the cost of maintenance and repairs associated with exploration or development activity and charged to current accounts.

**Inventories**—This item includes inventories of mined or quarried products, and supplies, parts, fuels, etc., at the beginning and end of the year. Included as mined or quarried products are stockpiles of products ready for shipment and stocks of raw products awaiting treatment or beneficiation. Beginning in the 1982 Census of Mineral Industries, all respondents were requested to report their inventories at (the lower of) cost or market prior to adjustment to LIFO cost. This is a change from the 1977 census in which respondents were permitted to value their inventories using any generally accepted accounting method. The inventory figures for 1982, therefore, will not be comparable to prior census data because of the change in reporting instructions.





# REFERENCE MATERIALS • ORDER FORMS • PUBLICATION CORRECTIONS

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☐ Corrections (if there are any) for this publication — **Mineral Industries, Capital Expenditures, MIC82-S-2**

If you purchase several different reports from the 1982 Economic Censuses, you should complete this form from each of the reports and return it to the address shown below to receive publication corrections. However, you should complete the following on **only** one of the forms.

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# PUBLICATION PROGRAM

## 1982 CENSUS OF MINERAL INDUSTRIES

Publications of the 1982 Census of Mineral Industries, containing data on establishments primarily engaged in the extraction of minerals, are described below. Publications order forms for the specific reports may be obtained from any Department of Commerce district office or from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

### Preliminary Reports

Preliminary data from the 1982 census have been issued in 12 industry and 2 summary reports covering all of the 42 mineral industries. These reports are superseded by more detailed final reports.

### Final Reports

Final detailed statistics are issued in separate paperbound reports.

### Industry series—12 reports (MIC82-I-10A to -14E)

Each of the 12 reports provides information for an industry or a group of related industries (e.g., clay, ceramic, and refractory minerals). Final figures for the United States are shown for each of 42 mineral industries on quantity and value of products shipped and supplies used; inventories; quantity and cost of fuels and electric energy purchased, quantity of fuel stocks, and the quantities of fuels produced and consumed; capital expenditures; assets; rents; employment; depreciation, amortization and depletion; payrolls; hours worked; cost of purchased machinery; value added by mining; mineral development and exploration costs; number of establishments; and number of companies. Comparative statistics for earlier years are included. Industry statistics are shown by State, type of operation, and size of establishment.

### Geographic area series—9 reports (MIC82-A-1 to -9)

A separate report for each of the nine geographic divisions presents statistics for individual States for two- and three-digit industry groups by type of operation and by county. Also, data are shown for value of

shipments, value added by mining, employment, payroll, hours worked, capital expenditures, cost of supplies, etc., purchased machinery installed, and number of mining establishments, with comparative 1977 data on employment and value added by mining.

### Subject series—4 reports (MIC82-S-1 to -4)

Each of the 4 reports contains detailed statistics for an individual subject, such as water use in mineral industries; gross value of depreciable assets, capital expenditures, retirements, depreciation and rental payments; fuels and electric energy consumed; and a general National-level summary.

### Microfiche

All published data are also available on microfiche.

### Availability of Public Use Computer Tapes

Public-use computer tapes for the census of mineral industries are not included as part of the economic census publication program. Special tabulations can be made available on computer tape on a contract, cost-reimbursable basis. Contact Industry Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233 for more information.

## OTHER ECONOMIC CENSUSES REPORTS

Data on retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, construction industries, manufactures, enterprise statistics, minority-owned businesses, women-owned businesses, and transportation also are issued as part of the 1982 Economic Censuses. A separate series of reports covers the censuses of outlying areas—Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands of the United States, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands. All published reports and microfiche are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. Appropriate announcements and order forms describing these products are available free of charge from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.



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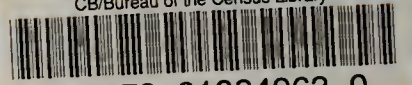


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